

Soon after this the physicians at the hospital reported to Dr. Doty that the man had symptoms suggesting cholera. Dr. Doty sent one of his deputies to investigate the case.

"It was found that the case was clinically cholera and Cushing was immediately removed to St. Vincent's Island and the necessary precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease at the hospital. Cushing's home was thoroughly disinfected under the supervision of Dr. Sprague, sanitary superintendent of the Borough of Richmond. Dr. Doty feels that the occurrence of this case on Staten Island need not cause any alarm since the precautionary measures instituted were so promptly and thoroughly carried out. All those who might possibly have been exposed to the disease will be kept under careful daily observation by the health authorities.

"The situation as regards the country at large is satisfactory. There have been no secondary cases following the isolated cases at Auburn and in Brooklyn, and none is anticipated in the Staten Island case."

Commissioner Charles N. Bulger, appointed by Gov. Dix to hear the complaints made against Health Officer Doty, was interested yesterday when Lawyer Charles Dushkind, representing immigrants who have complained to the Governor, took up a line of questioning tending to give the impression that all those who have been present at the hearings in Part II at the County Court House, and some who didn't attend, have been exposed to cholera. The witness Mr. Dushkind questioned was Charles Leavitt, the Hoffman Island carpenter who testified at Friday's hearing.

In answer to Mr. Dushkind's questions the carpenter said that five men had come from Hoffman Island, there have been a number of cholera cases, to testify at the hearing since last Thursday. He said that before coming to the hearing he had changed his clothes, but wore a suit that he kept at the island, and that he had not been "fumigated" before leaving the island. The change of clothes had been his own idea.

Leavitt said that Dr. Rimer, one of Dr. Doty's assistants, had told him on Thursday that Hoffman Island had been quarantined and had ordered him to return that night. The witness admitted that since he was under subpoena he hadn't thought it best to go back and had spent the night in a house in Cannon street.

"That's in the congested district of the East Side, isn't it?" asked Mr. Dushkind, and when the witness said that was the lawyer turned to Commissioner Bulger.

"I want to impress upon you, Mr. Commissioner," said the lawyer, "that the testimony of this witness is highly important. Dr. Doty, who is the guardian of the health of this city, permits witnesses to come here daily from Hoffman Island, where he admits that there have been cases of cholera and where there are several suspicious cases, to mingle with the people of the city. And the clothes of the witnesses were not even fumigated."

Leavitt repeated much of the testimony that he gave on Friday. He said that sometimes there was water in the dormitories where the immigrants were lodged because the pumps were out of order and that the bathrooms were encrusted with rust for a long time but had been enamelled recently. He testified also that a Mrs. Alexandrofsky had complained that an employee of the department had attacked her and that he had heard of many indecent happenings on the island.

Commissioner Bulger wanted to know if it was true that the women immigrants who worked at Quarantine got better food and had more privileges than those who didn't. Leavitt replied that women with sick children often asked for permission to work in the hospital so that they would see their children. He had not heard that any of them had been kept away from their dying children.

The witness in reply to questions put by Commissioner Bulger said that he had been at Hoffman Island for about eight years and that the only time the employees were quarantined was about seven years ago.

"And so for the past seven years all the employees have been allowed to mingle with the immigrants and they come over here to the city without being fumigated," queried the commissioner. Leavitt said that such was the case.

George S. Seefeld, appearing in the interests of Dr. Doty, asked Leavitt if he had ever heard of any one being infected as a result of the Hoffman Island employees coming to New York. He said he hadn't.

Then Leavitt was asked to recall a checker game which he played with Dr. Hudson two or three weeks ago. He remembered that a revolver was produced during the game, but he couldn't recall that the doctor gave the gun to a watchman to chase an Italian immigrant with. He did not see an Italian doing a sprint out of the room, as he remembered seeing the Italian the next day.

Commissioner Bulger wanted to know how often Dr. Doty visited the island. Leavitt said that the doctor's visits were irregular, sometimes he came every day and sometimes not often than twice a week. "He was there every day last week," said the witness.

Leavitt also told the commissioner that he had started the attack on Dr. Doty by telling his story to a Jewish newspaper. He said that he did so because he thought the immigrants were badly treated. Many women had complained to him, he said, and when asked to give a specific instance he replied that one woman had told him that she had found a can of Listerine with a piece of sticking plaster applied to its mouth to prevent it from being used. He added that he reported the matter to Dr. Hudson.

He said that he had been charged with gagging the child who was being nursed. The hearings will be resumed on Tuesday.

#### DEBTS OF LOUIS KORN.

Total \$1,343,400. \$101,833 Unsecured—Cash, \$18,118. Insurance, \$133,000. Schedules in bankruptcy of Louis Korn, real estate operator, of 33 Fifth avenue, show liabilities \$1,343,400 and nominal assets \$197,018, consisting of cash in bank, \$18, three-eighths interest in leasehold of 54 East Ninth street, \$27,000, National Bank of New York, \$10,000, \$470,000. These are 100 shares of West Twenty-second Street Realty Company, \$300,000, fifty shares in the Jackson Realty Company, \$150,000, and fifty shares in the Leek Realty Company, \$150,000. Of the liabilities \$282,500 are secured by mortgages, stocks, etc., \$191,833 are unsecured for building material, loans, etc., \$18,750 are guarantees on bond and mortgages of realty companies, and \$1,048 are other guarantees.

There are 125 creditors. Among the secured creditors are J. A. Zimmerman, \$100,000; Hay Country and Iron Works, \$85,822; J. A. Stein, \$16,500; W. H. M. Keever, \$25,500; Price & Rosenbaum, \$23,500; Hudson Trust Company, \$15,000; National Bank of New York, \$10,000; and Chelsea Exchange Bank, \$5,000. Among the unsecured creditors are the Jackson Realty Company, \$150,000; Emma Schlostein, \$32,000; Milton Dammann, \$10,000; and others. Louis Korn, 54 East Ninth street, is a 20-year-old man, \$50,000, all for money loaned, and A. Santorus, \$18,000, for commissions. Among the guarantees on bonds and mortgages of realty companies are to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, \$600,000; Samuel K. Jacobs, \$115,000; and Clark Estate, \$25,000. He carries \$70,000 life insurance and \$60,000 accident insurance.

#### Taft's Eye Again on Mexico

IF CIVIL WAR GOES ON U. S. MAY KEEP TROOPS ON BORDER.

Little Surprise in Washington at State of Affairs. Was Expected After Election of President. Plot in San Luis Potosi; 300 Arrests—Maderistas Leap in Oil.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The eyes of President Taft and his advisers are turned again toward turbulent Mexico and if the conditions that have recently developed between the Federal army and the forces of Madero should grow worse it is not unlikely that the army may be drawn up again along the Mexican line.

As a result of the fighting that has already occurred between these forces in Puebla it has been decided that no further orders shall be issued for the withdrawal of troops from San Antonio or the Mexican border.

With several regiments already withdrawn from Galveston, San Diego and San Antonio, it is realized that only the nucleus of an army division now remains in the Southwest, and should the conditions in Mexico grow alarming it would most likely be necessary to return the troops already withdrawn. It was said to-day, however, that there has been no decision to return the troops thus far, but that such a step may be necessary unless the forces of Madero and the Federal troops cease their hostilities.

As the result of the situation in Puebla representatives of the State Department have been surprised to keep their chief in Washington posted on every movement. Little surprise over the turn of affairs is manifested in some circles where it was feared that with the retirement of Diaz the worst was yet to come. By some it was thought that peace might be maintained until after the national election in the fall, but it was not believed it could last much longer.

Shortly after Madero made his triumphant entry into Mexico city it began to appear to some of the students of the situation that he was actually in power and that Provisional President de la Barra was acceding to his demands on almost every point. Whether this was true and a rupture between them has now occurred, or whether President de la Barra acted with entire independence, the fact remains that the Federal troops under orders from De la Barra are now engaged in efforts to compel the belligerent Maderistas to put down their arms. This, it appears, may not be accomplished without a considerable amount of fighting.

MEXICO CITY, July 15.—Alarming reports from the city of San Luis Potosi are arriving. It is alleged that a plot to start a revolution against Madero has been discovered and that more than 300 persons have been arrested. Several prominent Mexicans in that region are implicated. Great prominence is given to the affair in Mexican circles.

The Government sent several companies of regular troops to Puebla to-day to assist in maintaining order. Madero has decided to remain there himself until Monday, so that he may make a thorough investigation of the cause of the outbreak last Wednesday. It is said that the leaders of the party opposing Madero's plans are to be arrested. It is probable that three Germans and one German woman were killed at Coradonga, near Puebla, on Friday. The German consular office here is investigating the report.

A new oil company with 1,000,000 pesos capital (about \$200,000) has been formed here. It is announced that all the capital is Mexican. The company is to exploit the fields near Tampico. Winfield of Monterey heads the company, but it is known that the Maderistas are behind the scheme. It is believed that they have been behind the recent press stories to the effect that the Aguila Oil Company's concessions in Mexico, which are very sweeping, though they should run for fifty years yet, are likely to be revoked after Madero becomes president. It is said that Madero is attempting to hinder in every way the disposal of the Pearson properties to John W. Gates.

MEXICO CITY, July 15.—Despatches from San Luis Potosi give further details of the alleged plot to assassinate Francisco I. Madero. The ex-commandant of police, Juan Macias, is said to have been arrested as he was taking the train for the northern part of the republic. His arrest and the exposure of the plot caused intense excitement in the city and open threats were made of lynching the traitor, but he was placed under a strong guard in the Municipal Palace.

A number of men were also arrested as being implicated in the plot. They were about to leave the city, saying their destination was the northern part of the republic.

Another change in the Government of the State of San Luis Potosi has been ordered. A Pedroza succeeding Dr. Zepeda. Many armed Maderistas are in the State capital to preserve order.

In regard to the arrest in the city of Puebla of two deputies charged with being implicated in the alleged plot to assassinate Madero, the Minister of Gobernacion has issued a statement in which he declares that there was no order issued by his department either verbal or written for the arrest of the deputies. He further says that as soon as he was advised of the arrests and the irregularities of the orders he immediately notified the Governor of Puebla to set the men at liberty.

EL PASO, July 15.—A band of Magonistas, who had been in the territory of the Mexican rebels, were captured by the United States army at the rancho Torreon, thirty miles north of Chihuahua, and made prisoner the senior member of the firm, denying him permission to send word to his family. One of his men, however, the guard and brought word to the Governor, who immediately ordered fifty of Orozco's men to round up the marauders.

Orozco's men soon returned, having cleaned up the Magonistas, leaving twenty dead and taking six prisoners. Four of them being badly wounded were taken to the Fortino Hospital. The breaking up of the band, it is thought, will have the effect of putting a stop to further depredations in this part of the State at least.

Conditions in and surrounding Ciudad Juarez are in anything but the pacified state that the Mexican Government would have the public believe. Men have been quitting the insurgent army in Juarez for the Magonista army, and the latter are forming in various parts of the republic to oppose the Madero Government. Saturday afternoon Dr. J. L. Wilson, Colonel in the Mexican rebel army, was commander of the military and civil hospital in Juarez, wired Francisco I. Madero at Mexico City telling him that unless 3,500 pesos were telegraphed to Juarez at once for the care of the Federal and rebel wounded, soldiers would take the custom house by storm and appropriate the funds in the customs treasury for the support of the hospital and for their own needs.

Madero at once telegraphed back the amount asked for. To add to the unstable conditions 200 rebels are reported to be marching overland from Cananea to Juarez to demand the money for their service in the rebel army. It is feared that they will join the Reds at Guadalupe, thirty-five miles down the river, and will threaten to take the town as Madero and his forces did.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, July 15.—The terminal railroad company and the Banamaria Construction Company have been obliged to discontinue the construction

work that was going on and about 3,000 men have been let out. As there is nothing going on they are idle and further trouble is anticipated.

The street cars are stopped, the motormen and conductors having quit in a body, leaving the cars scattered all around town and many of them in the city streets, so that the cars cannot be moved. The whole force of strikers left in a bunch for the power house and the lights have since been cut off. They threaten that there will be no lights until their demands are met.

With the city in darkness trouble is feared from the lawless element. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 15.—The departure to-day of the Eleventh Infantry for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., practically completed the movement of troops from San Antonio which began a week ago. Detachments of the field hospitals going to Washington, New York and Boston will leave to-night and to-morrow. Gen. Carter is left with a reinforced brigade consisting of the Tenth, Seventeenth and Twenty-eighth Infantry, Eleventh Cavalry, Third Field Artillery, Company of the Signal Corps and the pontoon company Third Battalion of Engineers.

Brigadier-Gens. F. A. Smith and W. S. Schuyler leave to-morrow for Fort Omaha, Neb., and Fort Riley, Kansas, respectively. It is expected by army officers that at least 10,000 men will be kept in garrisons along the Pacific coast when it is completed. Already there is speculation as to the troops likely to be sent. Panama enjoys no high degree of popularity in the army. Both officers and men prefer Manila or even Fort D. A. Russell. Removal of the Eleventh Infantry accentuates the wide gaps of vacant land where until recently 12,000 men were camped.

#### JOSHED THE LIEUT.-COLONEL.

Story as to Why Capt. Everett and Lieut. Hogan Were Sent Home From State Camp.

According to a story current at the State camp near Peekskill, N. Y., Capt. John Paul Everett, commanding Company D. of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and Lieut. Dennis Hogan of the same command, who were ordered home from the camp on Sunday, July 2, were sent away because they didn't recognize Lieut.-Col. George W. Bunnell, chief engineer on the staff of Major-Gen. Charles F. Roe, and joshed him until he felt insulted. Capt. Everett won't talk about the affair, but one of his friends among his fellow officers told the story this way yesterday:

"Capt. Everett and Lieut. Hogan reported at camp in response to orders on the afternoon of Sunday, July 2, and were duly assigned to a tent. While seated outside their tent a man came along whom neither officer knew. The man carried a hammer in one hand and a paper of tacks in the other, while under his left arm he had some cardboard signs. 'He halted in front of Capt. Everett and asked the Captain, 'Whose tent is this?'"

"It's Capt. Luke McFluke's, and what do you want of him?" jokingly replied Capt. Everett.

"The unknown man, getting very red in the face, replied:

"How dare you answer me in such a disrespectful manner when I ask a simple question?"

"Capt. Everett said: 'Who are you, I would like to know?'"

"The man, then shaking his finger very near Capt. Everett's face, replied:

"You will very soon find out who I am and learn to act more respectful. Don't you put your finger near me again or you will find out who I am," said Capt. Everett.

"Turning to Lieut. Hogan, the man said: 'Did you hear the remarks made to me?'"

"Lieut. Hogan replied: 'Beat it while your shoes are good or you may be taken away in an ambulance.'"

"The unknown man then walked away, still leaving the two officers in utter ignorance as to who he was. I should have previously stated that he wore leggings, riding breeches, a white shirt, campaign hat and no coat, and had no insignia to show any rank if he had any."

A very short time later Capt. Everett and Lieut. Hogan received word that they were both charged with treating Lieut.-Col. George W. Bunnell, chief engineer on the staff of Major-Gen. Roe, with disrespect, and both officers received an order from Gen. Roe's headquarters directing them to leave the camp and return home next morning by 6:04 o'clock.

#### HURT IN BOWL MOTORDROME.

Man Spilled From Sky Climbing Auto Is Struck by Another.

There was just one more smash at Dare Devil Curran's motordrome in Luna Park, Coney Island, a circular automobile track eighty-five feet in diameter, fifteen feet wide and slanted at an angle of sixty-five degrees all the way around, at 10 o'clock last night and a driver was badly injured.

William Thomas, 22 years old, of 283 West Main street, Lexington, Ky., was skating around the upper edge of the little cup in a red car, with John Altman of 19 Bloomingdale avenue, Garfield, N. J., closing in on Thomas in a green car and about to pass Thomas when one of the tires of Thomas's car blew up. The cars were going at about forty miles an hour.

As the exploding tire banged above the rear of the engine Thomas's car shot to the very top of the cup. About 25 persons were seated back of the fence of wire cables that rims the track. The spectators sitting at the top end of Thomas's upright path fell backward in their chairs to get out of the way.

Thomas's car banged into the cable fence, slid along the fence for a yard or so and brought up with a shock against one of the stouky posts of the fence. A front wheel got by the post on the opposite side of the fence and the car hung motionless from the lip of the cup.

Thomas was jolted out of the car at the first impact and fell to the track toward the bottom of the cup. While he was rolling along came Altman's car and struck him. Thomas was flung along the track, and he fell in a heap at the foot of the cup. The crowd of spectators made a break for the door.

In the place was Dr. John Seely, who is an Assemblage man from Steuben county. The little track necessarily is banked so that one cannot walk up or down it, but a ladder was quickly procured, and down this climbed Dr. Seely to the injured man, who was unconscious.

Dr. Seely found that Thomas was badly bruised and cut and that some of his ribs were broken. Dr. Waller of the Coney Island Hospital later came to the park in an ambulance and took the injured driver to the hospital.

#### BUD MARS IMPROVING.


Recovers Consciousness and Talks About His Fall.

ERIE, Pa., July 15.—Bud Mars, the aviator who was hurt here yesterday when he lost control of his biplane in an air pocket and fell 100 feet to the ground, will probably recover. Physicians attending Mars at the Hamot Hospital to-day said that the slight concussion of the brain was not serious and that the internal hurts are now believed to be slight.

The aviator's breastbone is fractured and he is lacerated and cut from head to foot. Mars recovered consciousness this morning. He said he was satisfied that the accident was caused by his aeroplanes striking an air pocket. Mars said:

"When I began to drop I tried to right my plane and climb, but found I could get up no more. I was in the air for five minutes in front of me and the canvas wall and tent. I tried to get under the telephone wires and steer for the tent, for I knew I had to fall away."

Mars has been in the hospital since to-day. Although he lost control of his aeroplane in a spot of thin air he took time to wave his hand in reassurance to the crowd below him.



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#### CAR ROWDIES MEET WATERLOO

WOMEN IN PANIC ON FORT GEORGE CAR.

Lieut. Becker, Assigned to Stamp Out Rough Neck Evil, Sails Into Youths and Gets Away With It—Reserves Rush to Scene—Four Arrests Made.

Police Lieutenant Charles Becker is tall and broad shouldered and rather prefers to mix in when somebody starts something. Lieut. Becker, who is attached to Headquarters and is head of the "strong arm squad," selected to try to stop the car rowdies, was sitting peacefully in a trolley car coursing south in Amsterdam avenue from Fort George about 9 o'clock last night. The car was crowded with women and children. Lieut. Becker had a seat near the middle of the car.

At 160th street and Amsterdam avenue, East New York, James McGovern of 1348 St. Nicholas avenue, George Brown of 172 West 141st street and George Graham of 147 West 141st street climbed aboard the car. At 164th street one of the quartette, who had been talking, proffered a quarter to Conductor John Saunders. Saunders offered the young man his nickel change.

"Don't take it. Make him ring it up," suggested one of the cutups. The conductor refused to ring up a fare for an imaginary passenger, whereupon one of the four men punched him in the jaw. Following this the youth's three companions joined him in stepping on the conductor.

Lieut. Becker unknuckled six feet and some inches of him and the case glared. He was starting in to help the conductor when he saw panic-stricken women trying to climb out of the windows of the car, which was bowling south at good speed. Becker yelled to the women and children not to jump and then he made a jump himself into the fight.

The four men had pushed Conductor Saunders toward the rear door of the car and had smashed him against the glass so savagely that his hand and wrist were badly cut and one finger was almost severed. The motorman, John Degnan, had grabbed his controller in the meantime and pressing his way back through the panic-stricken women started in with Lieut. Becker to save the conductor and the car.

The car all the time was rolling rapidly southward and the screams and yells coming from it emptied all the shops along Amsterdam avenue onto the sidewalk. As the car was approaching 150th street the motorman ran out and slowed down the car. At 155th street a small boy who had been trying to work his way through a window, slipped and fell to the street. His mother frantically insisted upon having the car stopped so that she could go to her boy and the speed was slackened enough to permit her to jump safely from the car.

There's a police station at Amsterdam avenue and 152d street. The yells and fighting emptied the police station of all its reserves, so as the car stopped there, there was a great deal of trouble. The six to do, Lieut. Becker had done it. Just before the car stopped the four youths had started forward in the car to "kill the motorman." Lieut. Becker blocked the way and at the forward door he beat the four to a frazzle.

Cars were stalled for eight or ten blocks back of the fight while Becker was subduing the rowdies. Lieut. Becker and the six reserves unloaded four- and six-barreled, black-eyed, bedraggled young men and after Conductor Saunders had been pushed up at the police station by an ambulance surgeon, everybody concerned started for the night court.

#### TERRELL TO HOKE SMITH.

Senator Won't Please the Governor by Withdrawing His Resignation.

ATLANTA, July 15.—Senator Joseph M. Terrell notified to-day Gov. Hoke Smith that he would not withdraw his resignation as United States Senator as requested by the Governor after it was presented to him Friday afternoon.

Senator Terrell declares it would be presumptuous for him to return to Washington as a United States Senator after Gov. Smith has been elected by the Legislature to that position and asserts that under no consideration would he continue further to discharge the duties of that office.

The Senator states to the Governor that if it is imperative that the latter continue in Georgia as Governor there is a way for him to accomplish that desire and at the same time make it possible for the State to be represented by two Senators in Washington.

"The General Assembly can elect another Senator at once," says Terrell. "If you feel that you must stay here notify the General Assembly that you will not accept the Senatorship to which you have been elected by it under the assumption of the General Assembly that you would fill this vacancy, which it can do by Tuesday next."

"If the Senator so elected wishes to do so, he may relinquish the discharge of the duties at your will, as you wish me to do, and you may then give up the Governorship after the adjournment of the present session of the General Assembly."

Senator Terrell declines to assume the responsibility of representing Georgia in the United States Senate and puts it right up to Gov. Smith.

Senator Terrell bluntly charges that Hoke Smith wants to remain Governor while the Legislature is in session in order to play politics. "I will not be a party to such a scheme," says Terrell.

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**NOTED MAYOR AND FINANCIER.**  
Death of Welling G. Sichel, Who Was Known Throughout the Country.

TRENTON, N. J., July 15.—Welling G. Sichel, formerly Mayor of Trenton and one of the city's most widely known business men, died at his summer home at Spring Lake to-day. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Harrington of Detroit, and by one son, John Harrington Sichel.

Mr. Sichel was born in Trenton in 1858. He inherited a modest competence from his father, which he built up to a considerable fortune. The lavishness with which he entertained his friends and business associates was known from New York to San Francisco.

He began his business career as a pottery salesman. In 1885 he organized the United Rubber Company, which bought out a manufacturing plant and became the United and Globe Rubber Manufacturing Company. Mr. Sichel sold his interest in that and devoted his time to the Rubber Company of New York and Chicago and the Hudson Rubber Company, of which he was practically the owner.

As a politician, the methods of Mr. Sichel were original and effective. He was elected Mayor of Trenton in 1897 by the largest majority ever given a candidate. He had a faculty for advertising his city wherever he went. One of his favorite pastimes in a strange city was to call on the Mayor and to place in the Mayor's hands a large sum of money, which he had been assisted by his friends to gain publicity for his home town.

**Obituary Notes.**  
Mrs. Edward Coward of this city died suddenly on Friday evening at her summer home in Bristol, R. I. Mrs. Coward, who was born Miss Ellen S. Fales in Trenton, N. J., was the widow of an Englishman who died some years ago. She is survived by her son, Edward Fales Coward, who is a stock broker in this city.

The Rev. Robert Arnold Chase, 33 years old, son of Henry T. Chase of Chicago, died on Friday night of diabetes at the home of his brother, Paul C. Chase, in Plainfield, N. J. He had been assisted by his brother, James's Episcopal Church in Chicago and rector of Episcopal churches at Winoona and Ridgeway, S. D.

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